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# WASHINGTON.

Renewal of the Attempt to Impeach the President.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CABINET

Grant's Letters and Chase's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1868, 1 Renewal of the Attempt to Impeach the Pre

The publication of the correspondence between the at and General Grant in relation to the surrender of the War Department to Stanton has at last furnished sufficient grounds in the estimation of the radicals to induce the inauguration of a new inquisition looking to the impension of the President. Ever since the contents of that correspondence have become known the radicals have been plotting together to devise some plan to consummate a movement against the Executive the government looking not only to a further con traction of his powers, but the usurpation of the office

This determination was very evident in the disposition of the correspondence after it was received by the The most proper committee to which the correspondence should have been referred was that on the judiciary, and a motion to effect such a reference was actually made to the House by Mr. Wilson, of Yowa, its chairman. But this did not meet the views of the ma-jorky of the radicals. The justice which characterthe results of the first attempt at impeachment appeared to give sufficient warning that so necessary and unprincipled a movement of partian animority should be trusted to less secupu-lous bands. Old Thad Stevens, therefore, moved the reference of the correspondence to the Commistre on Recenstruction, doubtless considering that he could there manage the matter in his ewn way. This Com-The leaders are the head and fromt of radicalism. Old are the workers. Farnsworth, Mulburd, Beaman and Paine are the subordinates, plant to the will of the leaders. Beck, of Kentucky, and Proces, of New York, represent the democratic side. All the afternoon of Saturday Seat, in the darkness and tee were engaged in planning the schemes so manifestive immed to the quiet and security of the government. Grant, in no friendly spirit toward the President, was picked out to furnish the basis of a charge of impeach ment. The whole movement it is attempted to keep as quiet as possible. Tais very mystery bodes a fi resolution to undertake a desperate game. To give their operations a color of legality it has been determined to take testimony, but the indications are that this will be but a mockery, and that a few days will suffice to House appear sanguine of success in this renewed at-tempt, and some go so far as to declare that in their opinion in less than ten days articles of impeachmen will have been passed by the House. The brewing storm atready manifest in the gloom which displays itself in the conversation of peaceable citizens. The governmen is evidently on the verge of a great crisis. The President's Rejoinder to General Grant's

Letter.

The President's letter to General Grant in response to the statement by the latter, that the conduct of the the law, is very eagerly awaited by the politicians here It is anticipated that the Executive rejoinder will be very caustic, and will disclose some further details about the relations between the President and General from that which he might desire. The radicals, although they made a great ado about calling for this new feature in the correspondence by a resolution intro-duced in the House of Representatives, have adergone within the past twenty-four hours a very summary change of base in the matter. It would appear that they have got wind of the nature of this letter, in which, it is under stood, the President sharply analyzes some points by considered there was no necessity of making public As the radicals have abandoned their determination to present a hangle to take hold of to pump up a case of impeachment, the democrats have taken the matter into consideration, and talk of springing some the passage of a for the letter. It is expected that the radicals will oppose this, and if so disposed will defeat the publication heads together on the subject, but have not yet arrived at any determination.

To-morrow all the seals on the floor of Congress will be vacated and members will draw snew for the remainder of the Fortieth Congress. The first draw ing took place at the special session in Murch, 1867 when six States that were entitled to members of Con gress were unrepresented, and the Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island members were compelled to take seats upon the outer circle and in the corners, from which positions it was difficult to get the eye of the Speaker. Mr. Poland has succeeded in getting a resolution through for the purwho had eligible scats in the centre of the ball voted against the resolution, white the outsiders, so called, voted for it, as they are desirous of accuring more con venient and conspicuous sents.

The Admission of Colorado. The Senate Committee on Territories have agreed to report favorably the bill for the admission of Celorado The Sale of the Tron-Clads.

A Board of Appraisement to examine all the iron-clads, and prace an approximate value upon them, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to an act of Congress. The following officers compose the Board :- Commodore John A. Winslow, Charman Captain John J. Almy, E. A. Parker, Chief Enginee J. W. King and E. Snaborn. They are holding daily sessions at the Navy Department, and will soon visi these stations where the true-clade are laid up.

The Chinese-American Ambussador. It appears that Hon. Amon Burningsma is now on his way to this city to consult with the President upon the propriety of his executing the mission entrusted to him by the Emperor of China of acting as Ambassador from

Bill for Changing the Land Grant System is now under consideration by the House Committee on Public Lands providing that in all future grants of land to aid in building railroads the sections which are even numbered shall be subject at once to pre-emption and homestond settlement, and that the odd sections shall be sold only to actual settlers in I mited quantities, and not to exceed a fixed maximum

Patent Office Jobs. There seems to be some difficulty attending the efforts to fill the office of Compressioner of Patents. It was generally thought that the nomination of Mr. Bishop for the per tion would meet the approval of the great mafority of those reserveted in the Patent Off c, but appearances are now cather against the present candidate. St in said, and it is further insignated that the faction holding the greatest amount of influence in the matter do not wish to have any person confirmed as Commissioner for several monity to come. Any one enjoying the privilege of shaving in the confidence of the Patent Office managers will not fall to be impressed with the magnisude and importance of the game now toing played in connection with the Patent Oiles. The num berand infinence of those engaged in disparting of the vacancy in the Patent Office to their own satts Action indicate that matters of great moment are depended, upon the question of who shall be Coromissioner of Pata Sta. Whoever may occupy that position will, in the course of the next four moutes, be called upon to decide upon the applications for extension in the anug little cases of three patents for Singer's rewing machine, two or three patents on culledien, Whester's harvester, Goodyear's india rubber patent, Woodward plauser machine and

several cotton gip patents. Another Councement of Neuro Suffrage. prominent peht cian of Very new Alexander

idea which has failed to occur to many minds. Assuming, he says, that in all cases masses of men will be governed by their interests, how will the negro voter stand in regard to the United States bonds and the tariff question? You may control his vote for the first two or three elections, but it is as certain as effect follows cause, repudiation and free trade. There is not a negro in the South who owns a dellar of United States bonds or who is interested in any species of manufacture. Under these circumstances is it to be expected that the negro will vote to tax bimself to pay bonds or to protect manufactures in which he has no interest? The South played the fool in resorting to secession to strengthen secession, and the North is now about to commit a similar folly by give ing political power to the negro. Secession Jestroyed slavery and negro suffrage will repudiate the United States bonds and inaugurate free trade. When trade droops and disappears in New England etc., will repent in sackcloth and asies of her gross in Tal., aution.

Butler's War Against 'Grant.

There is no doubt but the intention of General Butler n looking up the evidence in proof of General Grant's reported public exhibitions of to sobrie y is to wage a entions war upon the reputation of the General-in Chief, whenever he shall be pro sented to the people as the republicae candidate for President. It is asserted by those who profess to know the views of General Butter, that if Grant should be the repetition nominee, Butler will be found working in the interest of the, conservative party, as, it is said, his animosity to firant is no inveterate that the party railying cry of "principles, not men," will be re-versed in his political creed, and he will manifest a greater degree of solicitude in regard to the candidate han to the principles which he may represent. Some of the more merious republicans are expressing not Mile concern about these reported movements of Butler, and they seem to think that his influence against Gran will be chiefly exerted among the citizens of African descent in the Southern States. It has even been suggested that, in case Butler should undertake to injur-Grant in the estimation of the negroes, General Howard will be estled on to counteract Butler's influence, by the promulgation of a series of circulars prepared with a view to instructing the freedmen how to exercise, in way beneficial to themselves, the priviliges of the elec tive franchise.

General Sherman on Politics.

General Sherman, in moving around with his characteristic pervousness among a mixed crowd o guests at the Ebbitt House not long since was buttonholed by a sleek, chubby politician, whose eye betrayed the anxiety he learn upon what platform the General stands. Flatter, ing the hero of the "great march" upon his remark able good looks, he broke out rather abruptly, but with an insinuating and complacent smile, "General, I am a good radical-yes, General, a strong radical-that am;" and then, with a short pause, "Now, General, ain't you just as good?" This was a poser; but the strategist of Kenesaw Mountain was equal to the occa sion, and replied smilingly, "Well, you see, when a man leaves the army he is at liberty to talk politics, but while he is in the service it's another thing;" and there upon the General was allowed to proceed on his legiti

Proposed Change in the Administration of

Indian Affairs.

The following is the bill recently introduced by Senator Henderson to render more efficient the conduct

of Indian adairs:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the Commissioner of Indian affairs shall, under direction of the President of the United states, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.

SEC. 2. That all treaties and laws now in force relating to Iodian affairs, conferring authority on the Secretary of the Interior, or on the secretary of War to do or perform any act of whatever kind or character be and the same are hereby conferred on the Commissioner of Indian Adairs,

ndian Affairs, SEC. 3. That the said Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sec. 3. That the said Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, as mon as practicable, prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Indian revice and for trade and universourse with the Indian tribes and the regulation of their affairs, which, when approved by the President, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for its approved, and if approved by it shall be originatory and binding upon all parties concerned.

Sec. 4. That during the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from his oilies by sickness or other causes, or when the effice of Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall become vacant by the death, resignation or removal of the incumbent, the chief cierk of the Bureau shall perform the dates of Commissioner.

ers at Nugata and Ebisuminato, Japan. The Department of State has been officially informed of the following arrangements for the settlement of for-

of the following arrangements for the settlement of forsigners at Nugata and Ebisuminato:

Awrick 1. The Japanese government will construct at
Ebisuminato, in the Island of Sado, proper warehouse
accommodation, in accordance with the requirements of
the rade, in which foreign imports may be stored rent
free for the space of thirty days.

Asr. 2. Efficient lighters shall be constructed for the
larding and shipping of merchandise at Nugata and

Ebisuminato, Lighters shall be constructed for the sare convoyance between Nugata and Ebisuminato. A fair charge shall be made for lighterage.

Ant. 3. In order to facilitate communication between Nugata and Ebisuminato, the Japanese government will provide steamers for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, as well as for the towage of lighters between those places. A fair charge shall be made for these services, but foreigners shall be at liberty to emfoy attainers and lighters of their own for these purchases.

poses.

Aur. 4. In case it shall be found inconvenient to land and ship merchandise on the seashors at Ebisuminato, the Japanese government will open a passage into the lack at the back of the town.

the Japanese government will open a passage into the lake at the back of the town.

ART. 5. The Japanese government will erect a suitable lighthouse near the mouth of the river at Nugata and place therein a light of the first order. Marks or buoys will be placed on the bar, in order to facilitate the passage in and out of the river.

ART. 6. Bonded warehouses shall be erected at Nugata in the same mather at at the other perts, and a convenient landing place for the landing or shipping of goods shall be constructed.

ART. 7. Foreigness may freely rent or purchase from Japanese at Nugata and Ebsuminato lodgings, residences or goods was. They may side freely lease land for their lawful requirements at both these places. No special actifements will be constructed. At Nugata foreigners may lease land within the limits formed by the sea and by the river on the north and east of the town and on the south and weat by the boundary peets of the present farisdiction of the Governor of Nugata. Rice fields, arable land and other ground paying tribute to the government shall not be routed directly from the Japanese holders, without application first being made to the Governor for his permission.

Ast. 8. At Nugata the limits within which foreigners may no shall be scutted at tev r, more or less, in any direction from the Governor's official residence, according to the pestitions of the rivers and other natural or before a pertinent of the rivers and other natural or before a permission.

A New Yorker on McCailoch. Efforts to remove McCailoch from the head of the Treasury Department are persisted in with wonderful envise ness by many infinential gentlemen from different parte of the country. Not long since two New Yorkers waited upon the President and had a long in terview, during which one of them pitched into McCulioch in the strongest sort of way, declaring that he (McCulloch) was responsible for many of the frauds and irregularities of the Treasury Department; that he was an enemy of the administration, working against it with the "industry of he beaver, the cunning of the potered out a way to bring to hight all the irregularities of displicated bonds, &c., and recommended the President to appellut a committee of five men of the biguest character, intelligence and probity-to inventigate the management of the dent to end to the senate the name of Robert J. Walker for Secretary of War, end in case of the rejection of the latter to seep sanding in name after name until the Senate would dustry have to adopt some new man in

# Wishitures GossiP.

SPECIAL CURRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Cabinet Question Seriously Considered— ille. Itarian and Covernor Demison— \$12,000 for Schreening Witnesses—\$629 for Subpette in Stanton's Pet, Baker-Pay for a Parlor-A 3.,000 Itam Not Is the Re-port-Phil Sheridan's Mileage-Nickens' Readings-Effect of the Great Letter Upon Change Property.

Chase's Prospects. Washingres, Feb. 8, 2368. The black cat under the President's table gives us a periodical start soncerning Cammot changes. Lasterly the oft told tale has been reproduced, spiced with a tagrible show of names and wherefores, Hanks is to be avested with the sword that trant recently surrendered Histon, and the representatives of the wool-dyed announcy are to hand in the names of the nuccessors of Coward, McCulloca, Browning and Randell, Banks is the culy radical to be admitted into the confidential circle, shal the concession is to be made in deference to the action of the Senate in relistating clanton This remfortable are ingeneral to be consummated sono, in spending of the negro soft-go question, transfer as a way that will be satisficatory to Hance, convenient to buggillation.

the President and agreeable to the Senate. The military ortfolio in the hands of Banke; the President, ine Supreme Court and Gragress in the hands of Grant, the balance of the Cabir et will be of no account, except so far as they can Fake themselves useful in keeping their desta clear of d in paying the regular Tuesday and Fri

day afterno on visits to the White House.

A serv ous consideration of this question is suggestive of for ne difficulties in the way of a reorganization of the ky coutive Department. Cabinet offices are places that the possessors are not disposed to vacate on the "political hint" that such a course would be agreeable. The Stanton case demonstrates this, besides exposing an clongated and somewhat troublesome extremity.
Should the President attempt to start Randah, Browning and the rest they would be just as loath to go as was Stauton; and at this particular juncture, after they have all certified to the correctness of the President's repre-sentation of Grant's violation of his compact, it would

be almost rude to propose a separation.

In the present state of affairs it may not be a matter of so much consequence to the Prerident who composes his Cabinet as it would if Congress had left him in the enjoyment of a little more freedom. Mr. Harlen, as Secretary of the Interior, deferred to the President's he had control, and this after they had parted company politically. The same may be said of Governor Denni son. As much cannot be said with accuracy of his successors. Mr. Harlan represented an influential constituency who elected him to the Senate, and the ex-Postmaster General was the expectant of similar hon-ors until, in the expressive language of Benjamin Wade, "the nigger licked us." In choosing the successors of these gentlemen the question is, what amount of strength in Mr. Johnson's extremity? Cabinet men may make competent witnesses; but they should possess other and character to the position, so that a change would fairly startle the country. Stanton created a sensation, not by his exit, but by his getting back. Should the President send ad interime to most of the departments Monday morning the shock would not be felt outside th District of Columbia, and here only because we don't upon sensations.

at Washington does this on a small scale, but more to the President's injury than benefit. Nearly all the gov-They used to furnish Sumner with all his petitions for "manhood suffrage," "civil rights," "republican forms of government," &c., and now they supply aid and comfort to the radicals in New Hampshire. Except from the evidence of their personal assurances the President has no knowledge that his constitutional advisers intertain views corresponding with his own. A coinciding tendency of opinion has, under the accepted rules of par isan constancy, heretofore been exemplified by an appropriation of the benefits of paironage. It is proper to say that the President has not at any time exhibited a proscriptive sprit, nor has he exacted of the heads of departments a transfer of patronage from his enemies to his friends. At this time the departments are filled with radicals who have openly elamored for the impeachment of the President, and contributed of their sympathy and substance to uphold and perpetuate the Coogressional poncy. Not one man has ever been removed for vigorously abusing the President, nor has there been any discrimination against applicants who were recommended by influences in hostility to the administration. Furthermere, the President's recommendation of an applicant, in former times, was equivalent to an appointment. Now it is otherwise. His endursement of an applicant, in former times, was equivalent to an appointment. Now it is otherwise. His endursement of an applicant, in former times, was equivalent to an appointment. Now it is otherwise. His endursement of an applicant, in former times, was equivalent to an appointment. Now it is otherwise. His endursement of any other man. If there is a vacancy, he may get it or he may not. Positive men are now the most successful. An uncompromising radical or an out and out democrat can succeed where a conservative would hardly get courieous attention. This is not a fancy of my own. I heard the same opinion expressed by a conservative Senator, who gave ulterance to it under the force of a somewhat unpleasant experience.

When Sergentlat Arms Ordway made up his statement of moneys disbursed for the investigating committees the produced a bewildering array of figures that show a vasi expendive discrimination in the season of the season of the season of the season of th has no knowledge that his constitutional advisers inter tain views corresponding with his own, A coinciding

expense, as reported, of \$520, of which \$500 was paid to its circk. The Sergeant-Arms has stated that he pad Butler \$3,000, but he omits to piace it is the statement.

A member of the House, who travelled South with one of the investigating committees, tells me that he received his mineage and per diem, amounting to about \$150, of which there is no account. The report is blind and mexicity in a soniy accurate, in demonstrating that the investigating business was profitable to those who had most to do with it. A resolution of inquiry requiring more accurate information upon some points than is given is talked of.

The Dickens' readings have been well attended, and the audiences have generally given evidence of a predominaring feeling of satisfaction. A little episode occurred the second night that brought the performance to a sudden though brief paise. An able bodied man, who from his botsterous manuer and peculiar style of oratory might have been a Congressman, had some difficulty in finding his reserved stat. While the unhers were using due diligence to protect the man in his civil rights, the injered party remarked with very load and determined emphasis that it was his opinion that the whole concern was a humbug, and that Mr. Chas. Dickens, farminarly known as "noz," was the greatest humbug of all. Thus relieved, the genuleman, in the similated of a reconstructor, sat down and enjoyed himself. Goal injustice was done here by the agents, who kept back the front seats for certain parties and sold the interior ones to those who applied at the counter. Seats in the gallery were sold from which it was impossible to get a glimpae of the stage.

White the correspondence between the President and General Grant was brought out for the lancer's benefit at are by no means satisfied with the result. It is demonstrated that the Fresident can be still him he had no as the witnesses at hand to prove his statements. Among the advocatos of radical perpetuity there was an ominous sniking of neads the friends are gaining courag

## NOME PICTURE OF THE SOUTH. " Voting for a Mule and Land."

A Southern lady writing to a friend in the North describes the situation of affairs in the South in an interesting manner. She states that the poor negroes are suffering sadly from the mistakes of their pretended friends. None of them will engage with the planters to work the coston or rice. They are destitute of homes? clothing and food-are berding about in idlences, living by theft, waiting for the lauded estates promised them by the radical stump-speakers and Yankee preachers, who are always coming in and out among them. To illustrate their views the writer gives an instance which occurred in her own fatally. In Dr. A.'s family is an old negro named Pompey, who for many years before occurred in her own tenny. In Dr. A.'s jamily is an old negro named Pompey, who for many years before the emancipation was an honorary member of the family, being considered too infirm to de anything but what he pleased, and since then he has been allowed his cabin and garden on the plantation, with such comforts as his impoverished former good master can afford. When the voting was going on here, hirs. A went into the voting was going on here, hirs. A went into the kitches one moraling, and greatly to her surprise found Pompey seeds at the table enjoying his breakfast. She excessioned, "Woll, Pompey how are you getting along? How did you get here, and what has brought you so far from honor?" "Woll, you see, Missia," said Pompey, "dat I walked all ob the way to you for a mule and some acres ob land for my "state." His mistress burst into an ancontrollable fit of laughter, saying, "I can randing see where they all get the mules; but the fand is a problem." Pompey, not seeing the point, replied, "You see, Missia, I dun ne wedder I rote for de mule or de land; but I tell you, Missos, some ob dean niggers three dis day, but fouls, voted for a prese ob cance." This is only one of the many thou sand matsuces of cruei deception which is dely being practised agon the poor creatures by their designing visitors; the agreement of which is that our beautiful sectioning a well-onest the splanded pramations in the middle and the garders the replanded paramations in the middle and the garders the replanded paramations in the middle and the garders the replanded paramations in the middle and the garders the replanded paramations in the middle and the garders the replanded paramations in the middle and the garders the splanded paramations in the middle and the garders the splanded paramations.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TARREST TO THE PARTY OF THE WAY

tion and centemplation has during the past twenty or thirty hours been thoroughly discussed by an indignant public—religious and initidel. On Saturday hight a full moon shone brightly on the fair earth, clothed like a bride for the altar, and those frigid gods of the Valhalls breathed congealingly upon the faces slike of young and old. Boreas careered madly with his steeds of ice hither and thither in our northern clime, while sees were hushed; for, sooth to say, it is not pleasant even a a misad to sing while that uncongenial and withel merry sprite Master Frost is playing his preaks upon the surface of the waters they are thought by tehabit. A biting air greeted us on Saturday night it was an atmosphere that made those who were out of doors long for comfortable firstides, and those who were to be out skimming the surface of the glaces like herous in the air; or else, buried beneath buffait robes, bowling merrily over the country to the music of sleigh bells, one hand deligh holding the reins and guiding the flying steed, while the other rested gently and lovingly on the zone of the girl that on such an occasion "is there," with bright, joyous eyes—eyes that thine like stars in the sheen of the moon—her dear, birdlike voice ringing out its merry thought and merrier laugh upon the health-inspiring atmosphere, her tempting lips and rounded, dimpled cheeks of the color of the roses in close proximity. But, presto! Staid clitizens went to bed on Saturday night, grumbling at the "snapping cold," and yesterday they growled when they arose from their sing couches, first at the snow, then at the rain, and lastiy at the fearful state of the streets and trotoirs, which prevented the dovoutly inclined from taking their quashoutdoor exercise churchward. We cannot do justice to the weather of yesterday. Like the gening given to the use of exceedingly loose language on every possible occasion, who, while carrying a load of apples in a wagon up an exceedingly steep hill, the tailboard of which gave way, permitting the fruit to obey the law of gravitation and roil to the bottom, putting his hands in his pockets looked on in desperation and was silent unit asked by a friend why he "did not rip out as usual." Then he opened his mouth and answered, his face as "long as the moral law", that he was unequal to the occasion. Like that genileman, we find our pea wholly inadequate to the task of painting the unhappy con lition in which everybody and every a lakes we're hushed; for, sooth to say, it is not pleasant even in a naiad to sing while that uncongenial and

past week was varied and variable. On the 5th and 6th there was a succession of snow storms, the aggregate luration of which was fourteen hours and fifty-eight minutes. The depth of snow which fell was 4.25 inches, producing 38-100 of an inch of water. The lowest mean range of the barometer was on Thursday, the 6th, 29.609, and the highest on Friday, the 7th, 30.126. The lowest mean range of the thermometer was on Monday, the 3d, 7.66, and the highest on Thursday, the 6th, 30.60. The week mean of the thermometer was 19.44. Polar lights were visible on the 3d at 8:38 A. M.

VISITORS TO THE PARK.—We gather from the exceedingly interesting report of the Commissioners, which was given a few days ago to the Common Council, that in 1867 the number of pedestrians who visited the park was 2,998,770; of equestrians, 84,994, and of vehicles,

FUNERAL OF ANSON HERRICK .- A large number of our eading citizens, including principally former politica ssociates and allies, attended the funeral yesterday of Anson Herrick at his late residence in Lexington avenue. Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Church of the Reformation, in Fiftieth street, conducted the services, which were of a deeply impressive character. A rich rosewood casket heavily mounted with silver enclosed the remains, which after the services at the house were exposed to view. The following gentlemen officiated as paliboarers:—Mossra Giver Charlick, Richard B. Connolly, Noison J. Waterbury, William M. Tweed, C. Bainbridge Smith, Nathan Ely, John G. Savage and John Fitch. The remains were taken to Greenwood and placed in the receiving vault. There were interesting Masonic exercises here under direction of the John D. Willard Lodge, of which the late deceased was a member.

THE DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN REED .- Yesterday morning Coroner Keenan held an inquest at No. 122 Essex street over the remains of ex-Alderman James Reed, whose sudden death at No. 40 Park row on Saturday morning has aiready been noticed in the Herald. dence elicited and the verdict of the jury :-Henry C. Woolley, being sworn, said:—I reside at No. 184 Grand street; deceased was my brother-in-law; he has been out of health for about two years; he had great difficulty of breathing, and for nearly all the time symptoms of dropsy; at one time he was quite low and we did not expect him to live; he recovered from that attack partially and has since been able to be about; yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, I heard of his death; I heard that he died suddenly in Crook, Fox & Nash's salcon, 40 Park row. Jacob H. Vandeveer, residing at 31 Stayvenant airect, deposed:—I am a physician; I attended deceased in May, 1866, when we made out that he had hyportrophy of the heart, with disease of the mitrae valves; he had general droppy at the time; he got over the attack and was apparently as well as ever; he complained some in the fail of 1865, but was able to keep about; I prescribed for him last in the spring of 1867. Thomas C. Finnell testified as follows:—I am a physician; I assisted in making a post-mortem examination of deceased, with Drs. Morton, Wohlfarth, Vandeveer and Boach; the abdomen contained about three quarts of fluid, pericardium contained about eight ounces of fluid; the liver was cerrh sed; the kidueys granular and the heart very much enlarged; it weighed two pounds; in my opinion death was caused by the combined effects of the heart, liver and kidney diseases. The case was then submitted Henry C. Woolley, being sworn, said :- I reside at No. liver and kidney diseases. The case was then admitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony of Dr. Finnell and his associates. Deceased was forty-nine years of age and a native of this city.

DEMISE OF THE CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE JUGGLERS On Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, which recently gave public entertainments at the Academy of Music, died of, it is supposed, disease of the beart, at his residence, No. 20 Bleecker street. valuta-kee had been indisposed for upwards of week, but on Saturday he thought himself much improved, and remarked that he would be prepared to resume his enterialments in a few days. At night he fell into a dispute with, we are informed, a person connected in business with him and became so angered that he died business with him and became so angered that he died shortly after. The funeral taxes place at eight o'clock this morning, according to the custom of the country of the decessed. We are told that Ha-yuh-ta-kee leaves behind him in this city, and in anything but affluent circumstances, not only his troupe, but his mother, exceedingly aged and blind, his wife, three children and two staters. He is said to have been an unusually intelligent and annable man.

Annual Commencement of the Eclectic Medical Col-

LEGE .- On Saturday evening last the Eclectic Medical Corlege of this city held its annual commencement at the Cooper Institute. A large number of physicians, graduates and their friends were present. Rev. Dr. graduates and their friends were present. Rev. Dr. Chartee F. Dubois opened the meeting with prayer. Professor Paul W. Allen, M. D., and H. L. Stuart read the annual reports, which, on being accepted, the faculty proceeded to confer dipiomas on Dr. Alexander Wilder, D. F. Boyart, James E. Comins, James Day, James E. Danielson, L. B. Firth, Ellas Harvey, George Lamo, O. H. Simons, Cyrus R. Teed, Henry C. Cooper, H. L. Norton and A. T. Nivison. Short and exceedingly pertinent addresses were then delivered by a number of gentlemen, among them Horace Gresley and Professor R. S. Newton. Dr. O. H. Simons read the valedictory, and the charge to the graduates was given by Professor W. W. Hadiey. By request Rev. C. B. Ling closed the interesting proceedings of the evening with prayer. OCEAN AND COASTWISE STRANERS .- On Saturday last ten ocean steamships, with good average freights, left this harbor for European and coastwise ports. These were:-The Ville de Paris, from pier 59 North tiver, were:--The Ville de Paris, from pier 59 North tiver, with seventy first class passengers and a full carge of general merchandise and \$795,644 in specie; the City of London, with thirty-three cabin and hinety-three steerage passengers and one of the largest freights of the season; the Columbia, with twanty-nine cabin and sixty-five steerage passengers and a large carge of cutton. The constitutes steamers were the Montgomery, for Savannab; the Charleston, for Charleston and Florida; the can Saivador, for Savannah; the Wilmington for Gaiveston; the caragossa, for Florida and the Southwest; the Equator, for Et. Thomas, and the Cortes, for New Orleans.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIO. - Yesterday forenoon information reached the Coroner's office that a woman named Teresa Revaredo, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Brackwell's Island, had committed soleide by hanging herself in her room. No further particulars of the after could be obtained. Coroner schirmer will bold an inquest on the body to-day.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED LARCENY, -John S. King, of 20 East Fourth street, appeared before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson plaint against James Hoyan, in which he was charged with stealing a set of harness and horse blanket valued at \$50. The accused was arrested by officer O'Brien, of the Fifteenth precinct. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of bail.

Congressed These Gent.—Some time during Saturday

last David Fredenberger, silver chaser, residing at No. 3 Columbia place, Eighth street, and Peter Harrell, butcher, of No. 279 Second street, by means of a falso

NARROW ESCAPE PROF. DEATH OF A PORGEAR. - Yester. day morning, about twenty minutes to the 90 o'clock

whi e officer Revell, of the Eleventh precinct, was pay. ing through avenue D. near Houston street, he was man make three several attorages to climb to the roof of Faces Strauss as a dry goods store. At the care attempt the man succeeded in gaining the real Reveil them want to the window of the store, and, here being a light within, saw the man reach down pole with a hook at one end of it, and straining it is goods lying on the country, he is this man es acceeded in drawing up to the roof linen table stoths and other goods, subsequently indentified by grauss, to the value of \$35. The officer hastened for help. On returning negation a snow heap, where he stood a few moments watching the further movements of the burglar, who, almost simultaneously noticing that there was a person observing his movements, ran to the rear of the building and, now that sanding he was ordered to stop and surrender himself, two balls from a revolver being sent after him, he continued his flight, climbing three fences to get away. He was finally caught by officer Flannagan, of the Eleventh precinct, and taken to the station house, where he gave his name as Heary Becker, cabinet maker by trade. He stated on his examination that he had no fixed residence and had been but seven weeks in the country. One of the balls fired by officer Reveil struck Becker in the right thigh, but the wound inflicted is slight. The accused was committed in full, on the charge of burglary, for trial at the General Sessions.

A Young Woman Robben,—Alexander J. Christie, a

A YOUNG WOMAN ROBBED. - Alexander J. Christie, a young man twenty-four years of age, was yesterday arrested by officer Mulligan, of the Fourteenth precinct, on the charge of having, on the Poirteenin precinit, on the charge of having, on the 29th dit, stolen a cloak, sash and muff, valued at about \$40, from Miss Annie Ross, living at No. 99 Mercer street. A portion of the property was found in the prisoner's possession, and he gave information where the remainer of the could be found. Justice Dowling committed thristie for

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GIRCUIT—Part 2—Nos. 494, 536, 508, 624, 1024, 1026, 1026, 780, 1036, 588, 616, 674, 692, 894, 178, 1038, 1042, 1044, 1048, 1050, Part 3—Nos. 179, 375, 305, 209, 717, 413, 961, 615, 619, 676, 819, 420, 1018, 109, 470, 499, 662, 786, 868, 900.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TRIM.—Nos. 4, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 8UPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nos. 34, 64, 116, 119, 130, 140, 152, 159, 160, 173, 192, 196, 200, 219, 225, 239, 244, 249, 262, 268.

SUPPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 3569, 3513, 3225, 2247, 2585, 2577, 2827, 3481, 3561, 3577, 3555, 3644, 2419, 3461, 1043, 3501. Part 2.—Nos. 3523, 3438, 3682, 3454, 3782, 37738, 3704, 3816, 3605, 3664, 3462, 3714, 3736, 2078, 2618, 3774.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 866, 869, 889, 894, 900, 888, 907, 998, 1504, 999, 1001, 1003, 1004, 1007, 1011. Part 2.—Nos. 647, 476, 605, 942, 987, 999, 608, 1256, 1366, 441, 743, 735, 994, 905, 998, MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 68, 70, 72, 14, 51, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.

### ABYSSINIA.

Strange Disease Among the English Horses in Abyssinia. A curious fact in connection with the English expedition to Abyssinia now absorbs the attention of veterinary surgeone in Europe. On arriving at Adala the cavalry burgeons in Europe. On arriving at Addia the cavairy borses and transport mules were taken with a sudden illness, which Dr. Jones, of the expeditionary corps, asserts to have its seat in the heart. So far it has proved incurable. Out of four hundred and seventy-five horses landed at Zoualia, October 25, one hundred and twenty ided and forty had to be left behind. About two hundred and fifty mules had fallen victims to the disease. This leaves shout one-third of the vanguard dismounted. The natives assert that that region is mortal to the genus horse; they never bring the animal there.

A SENGULAR CASE.—The Lewiston (Me.) journals relate a sad and singular case. About a week ago Mr. C. Hodgsbo, of South Paris, a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad, accidentally forced a splinter into one of his fingers. The wound became inflamed, the swelling increasing rapidly till it extended through the whole arm and shoulder, a large abscess gathering in the armout. On Thursday, after consultation, his physic ans opened the abscess, but without giving relief, and the patient died at nine o'clock on Friday morning.

The Taunton Gazet's learns that a rooster in that city, of the black Spanish breed, within the last two months has become nearly white. What is very remarkable, in several places, as our exchanges say, roosters of the same breed have changed color.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Henry Chauncey will sail from this port n Tuesday for Aspinwall. The malis for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half past ten o'clock in the morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for the Pacificbe ready at half-past nine in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1858. Arrivals.

Brig C C Colson (of Belfast), Perry, Ragna, Jan 24, with sugar, to R P Buck & Co. has had heavy weather on the coast: lost and split salls. Jan 22, off Salt Key Bank, spoke ship Rosamond, from Galveston for Nuevitas.

American Ports.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 9-Arrived, bark Speedwell, Monlin, Maluza. For other Shipping News see Third Page.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LARGEST circulation of any afternoon paper in the city. It is, A BEOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY ORTAINED IN New York and States, where describen, drainkenness, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No fearings until divorce obtained advice free.

M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nassau street. A CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN A. all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway and 163 Fullon street.

A -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE RENTUCKY A. State Lottery:

\*\*ERFTCCRY STATE EXTRA—CLASS 165, FERRITARY S, 1868.

18, 10, 73, 48, 19, 16, 59, 78, 65, 29, 60, 41, 57,

\*\*ERSTCCRY STATE—CLASS 165, FERRITARY S, 1868.

40, 73, 20, 20, 61, 72, 46, 21, 65, 22, 45, 5, 67,

\*\*MURRAY EDDY & CO. Managers.

For circulars of Keniucky State Lottery address

\*\*MURRAY EDDY & CO.\*\*

\*\*MURRAY EDDY &

Official Drawings of the Paducat Lotting of Keatucky —

EXTRA—CLASS 217, FRINDLARY 6, 1866.

25, 2, 45, 39, 18, 52, 44, 8, 23, 64, 19, 50, 35,

CLASS 218, FRINDLARY 6, 1866.

20, 3, 41, 58, 63, 8, 68, 4, 79, 78, 35, 37, 40, 6, 5,

COLTON, DICKINSON & CO., Managera,

For circulars, &c., in the above Lottery address

COLTON, DICKINSON & CO., Managera,

COLTON, DICKINSON & CO., Managera,

Louiserille, Ky.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED. - UPHAN'S FRUSH MEAT CURS, for consumption and brone ind affections, is prescribed and recommonated by physicians at over the country, and is performing more curse than all other remedies combined. A trial will convince the must skeptical; \$1 a bottle; ax for \$5. Sent by express. Circu-lars free. Sold by 8. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and all druggists.

FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAIPS CURED BY DR. Toblas' celebrated Venetian Limineat. Sold by the druggists; price 50 cents.

GEO. C. PARKER & BROTHER,
27 Washington street, corner of Murray,
Have in store and are offering at low rates
a large and choice snote of
Fish and Provisions,
Carefeel, Codneh, Salmen and Herring;
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hann, Beef and Tongues;
Heals, Peas and died Fruits;
the Snyrna Figs to backets;
choice Fruncilas in artial boxes.

THE SUN, THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER, THE NEATEST, THE CHEAPEST,
THE SHARPEST, THE SMANTEST,
HAS ALL THE NEW SAND. THE WAS AND T



FOR THE MILLION. THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING

COMPANY having purchased the business interest of the late firm of West, Bradley & Carr, and having made great Improvements in the machinery and labor for the manufacture of the celebrated

PATENT DUPLEX SEIRTS

are now enabled to manufacture and cell there at URZATLY REDUC. D PRICES, Their object is toplate these skiets on the market at such prices as to make it an object for the MILLION TO PURCHASE

the PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double apring) SKIRT in preference to any other attrit made. They are warranted to entwear any two or three single step, spring skirts, and the present

ORBATLY REDUCED PRICES

make them the cheapest by far, as well as the most dura-ble, siglish, graceful and agreenis skirt to the wearer that is manufactured in this or any other country. Also an extensive variety of new and beautiful decapts of the PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS" SUSPENDENTS of our own manufacture equal "a style and quiting to the best French Suspenders and at much lower prices.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY BANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 97 Chambers and 79 at 181 Ra; to streets, N. V.

MISCHEL AVEOUS. THE GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT AN ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS UPON THE BATILE PIELD OF GETTYSBURG, SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Association has the honor to announce that its thank's are sincerely tendered to the press and the public for the generous endersements and kind assistance which the snterprise has thus far received; and with every confidence in the complete success of the undertaking an earnest a made to the people to continue the good work with facreased energy until the 24th of this month, when it is firmly believed the necessary funds will be raised to erect the

almost any store in this and adjoining cities, or will be sent by ma'l on receipt of price. Lists describing presents mailed free on application. Address

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

SH BROADWAY NOTICES OF THE PIRST PESTIVAL. (Free the New York Herald ) GETTYSBURG ASYLUM PUND CONCERT.

Last evening a concert in aid of the Gettysburg Asjiuni

for Invalid soldiers took place at Irving Hall. Setting as ic the attractive features of the programme, the object of the concert itself was quite sufficient to elicit a generous response, and long before the hour announced for the "opening march" the spacious building was densely crowded in every part. Indeed seidom has Irving Hall presented such an appearance, for shortly after eight o'clock standing room was an impossibility-a fact which speaks volumes for the Gettysburg Asylund fund. Among other things Miss Brainerd sang a few appropriate songs, which evoked hearty encores, with which, in every instance, she considerately complied, and the well filled orchestra was quite au fait in the rendering of a grand national medley, which gained a good round of deserved applause. At the conclusion of the first portion of the programme Major James Haggerty came forward and delivered a lengthened address on behalf of the object of the proposed asylum for the Gettysburg soldiers. Personally he was not identified with the matter more than to advocate the cause of the brave heroes who died in defence of their country's rights. He slinded in glowing terms to the brilliant deeds of the gallant warrfore of Gettysburg, and passed a very high eulogium on the recent editorial in the Herald for its kind and liberal recognition of their merit and its warm advocacy in their behalf. Moreover he was exceedingly gratified to observe that the article from the Herald had been widely copied by prominent journals throughout the country, which he was assured would have the usual beneficial effect. Adverting to the American navy and the architecture of ships in this country generally, he silluded to the Henrietta as an example for all nations to follow, characterizing it as the acme of perfection and a model for the world. He was sure that though the government had hitherto passed over the very praiseworthy object of the Gettysburg Asylum fund, no doubt through pressure of business, if would nevertheless meet with its deserved consideration and support. Major Raggerty retired amid loud applause, and the second portion of the programme was then proceeded with. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, played some pleasing selections from Rossini, Strauss and Verdi. 'L'Eciair' was charmingly rendered by Miss Brainerd, and a determined encore had the effect of evoking the humorous "Barney O'Hea," which was greeted with loud tokens of approbation. The concert was subsequently brought to a close by a grand selection from "Il Trovatore," comprising the most popular sire in that favorite opers. Altogether the worthy undertaking was a decided success, whether in reference to the performances of the artists or in point of attendance, the latie having by far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its generous promoters.

[From the New York Daily Times.] The grand musical festival in and of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers came off, as advertised, last

evening, at larger Hall. The occasion drew together one of the largest audiences over seen at Irving Hall, and so many standing room for the hundreds who arrived after that hour. The rensical programme was under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by his celebrated orchestra. Mist Brainerd, the distinguished vocalist, and Mr. G. Matrks, planist. The performance was an excellent one, and the several places were repeatedly applicated by the cuthus dastic audience present. After the overture Mr. Benjaroln W. Hitchook, manager for the Gettysburg Asylum Association, came forward and addressed the audience. He began by thanking them for their presence, and explained that the abvenuent now inaugurated was a national one, and did not operate for the benefit of individuals. The people had exceed a monument to honor the memory of the dead who last down their lives on the field of Genyeburg, and now it was proposed to create an asylum for the reception of those viterans who suffered musication or stoke severe wounds that they were incapable of supporting themselves. He neged those present to keep the work alive and enable the managers to creet an asylum that may be an locar to the hadion and a benefit to the solider.

Major lames Hasgerty was next introduced, and made a stirring speech to behalf of the wounded soldiers, and said that as they had braved the perits of the battle field for the select of the country, they now deserve to have a proper sylum for the remainder of their lives instead of being compelled to gride out organ music at street courses for the stray pannies dropped to their that, the was not ashamed to speak to favor of the Gettaburg Asylum Association, and he had attended the concert because he had added his mile to the funds gathering in the hands of the managers. Brainerd, the distinguished vocalist, and Mr. G. Matzka,

peared to be in the best of humor when the concert closed.

(From the N. Y. Mercury.)

(ETTYSBURG ASYLUM CONDERT.

A muscal restival issuit of the Gettysburg Asylum for inrally soldiers was held hest might in Irving Hall. Three
thousand persons stiended. Mr. Theodore Thomas presided, and was customed by Miss Maria S. Brainerd and a
full orchevira. At the conclusion of the opening march,
Mr. it. W. Hinchcook, manages of the enterprise, appeared
hefore the audience and returned thanks for the marked inciorest that had been manifested in the undertaking. During
the internalisation between the first and second ports of the
programme, Major James Hagherty seconded the platform
and make an appropriate speech in behalf of the movement.
He had no reason to be aireid as apoak in favor of an entryprise witch had been so nightly emersed. Miss Brainer's
was enough whose.

was enough wice.

I From the New York Dispatch.]

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF 1912 OFFTYSBURG.

I rying Wall lest night was picked with an immense autheros and the concert was a complete success. The people indeed seem to take this matter up with a will, and the object carrially seems most prafer-worthy and patroid. We have not space at the line hour to say more than that the remarks of Mr. B. W. litchcock (the manager of this project), in many effective incidents, piedged his life on the truthend provided the control of the remarks of the project, in many effective incidents, piedged his life on the truthend provided the second project, in the control of Thomas' superb occlosing, and some delightrus vocalization by Miss Bradnord ; by a powerful address from halp i linggerty, who choice the greatest entire dame of the audie ree and we, wishing for the success of every good cause, say with the immortal band. If it were deen, when its done, then 'twere done quickly.'

Its son, then twere well Twere done quickly.

(From the New York Sunday Times.)

GETT/SEURO MUSICAL PUSTIVAL.

The grand musical festival in sid of the Getty-larg Asylum for jurgilla colders was seld at Irving finit last evening. It is unnecessary to say that the auditorium was rowsed, and that hundreds of porsons were unable to obtain admission. The programme includes a number of excellent ordinarios. The programme includes a number of excellent ordinarios, the programme includes a number of excellent ordinarios, the programme includes a number of excellent ordinarios, and the programme of Mr. They are of hundred as weeken soil for corner, arotation. Franch har and flue and singing by Mrsf Humberd. During the progress of the enternaturent, aspeches were made by Mr. B. W. Mitchwook and Major Hengerty. Lowe gentlemen cultary upon the specimens to add the texty-soular passes such in the performance of the neithful distribution of the adjust in the finite cone program in the cone program in the

Could be devoted to the outding of the asylum.

[Prom the New York Sunday News.]

A Bullidan't Sarrighthy.

The distynburg belief Fund Association held their first concern at irring held hast ngint, and we have only to record that the same entire whoses. Long telefore the concernous the same entire whoses. Long telefore the concernous trains and the sunday property in mind with people and the same entire was heard.

The musical point of view the concert was good and the antience testade to it by their constant apphase. Then does thomas becker performed some magnificent pieces of instrumentation, check among which was recently every tore "William Tell." Kins invalved some inaging of the successful to the sunday concerns the same than the content of the same than the popular rior coasts, and, to fact, the quitte programme was very exceptables and quite successful.

If from the New York Sunday Courser.]

cashs, and in fact, the unite programme was very acceptables and quite successful.

(From the New York bunday Courser, The Gerty-Mullius Asyllum.

The grand masked festivation and of the Gerty-Surg Asylum for invited solders given at Irving Hall last scening, under the suspices of the destreburg Asylum Association, the principal lease edges for which are at \$86 Broaders, in the city, and 27 trans street. Broaders, was a communication of the cuty of the patronge ins deligating asylum Association in fectively all over the cutyring Hall is an indication of the patronge ins deligator; asylum Association in fectivity all over the cutyring the Asylum for larged middless on the batter and of setty-burg is an assured institution. The programme for the delectation of the Audience are well and well rendered, and the indirect of the largest of the largest of the largest of the sold of the acquired of the sold of the sold of the acquired of the sold of Arriam description is belief or his matted upon